

AIDS AND HIV TRENDS

2003 AIDS TRENDS

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COMPARISON OF AIDS CASES REPORTED
From January to December of 2002 and 2003

AGE	Jan – Dec 2002		Jan – Dec 2003	
	# of cases	% of cases	# of cases	% of cases
< 13	0	0 %	0	0 %
13 - 19	0	0 %	0	0 %
20 - 29	8	11 %	7	12 %
30 - 39	32	45 %	32	53 %
40 - 49	22	31 %	14	23 %
50 +	9	13 %	7	12 %
Total	71	100 %	60	100 %

RACE	# of cases	% of cases	# of cases	% of cases
White	34	48 %	28	47 %
African American	28	39 %	13	22 %
Hispanic	7	10 %	15	25 %
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0 %	2	3 %
Native American	2	3 %	2	3 %
Total	71	100 %	60	100 %

SEX	# of cases	% of cases	# of cases	% of cases
Male	53	75 %	48	80 %
Female	18	25 %	12	20 %
Total	71	100 %	60	100 %

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	# of cases	% of cases	# of cases	% of cases
MSM	30	42 %	21	35 %
IDU	9	13 %	8	13 %
MSM / IDU	5	7 %	5	8 %
Treatment of Hemophilia	0	0 %	0	0 %
Heterosexual Contact	8	11 %	9	15 %
Transfusion	1	1 %	0	0 %
No identified risk	18	25 %	17	28 %
Parent at Risk	0	0 %	0	0 %
Total	71	100 %	60	100 %

YEAR OF AIDS DIAGNOSIS	# of cases	% of cases	# of cases	% of cases
1990	0	0 %	2	3 %
1999	1	1 %	0	0 %
2000	1	1 %	0	1 %
2001	7	10 %	0	0 %
2002	62	88 %	9	15 %
2003	n/a	n/a	49	82 %
Total	71	100 %	60	100 %

Totals may be < or > than 100% due to rounding

2003 AIDS TRENDS

Reported AIDS cases decreased 15% in 2003, compared to the number reported in 2002. Sixty cases were reported January through December 2003, compared to 71 cases reported in the same months in 2002.

Care must be taken in interpreting the percentages that follow in this report. The number of HIV and AIDS cases in Nebraska is small, which results in wide fluctuations among the percentages.

- Most of the cases reported in 2003, 32 of 60 cases (53%), were in their 30's. The remaining cases were distributed as follows: seven (12%) were 20-29 years old; 14 (23%) were 40-49 years old; and 7 (12%) were 50 years of age or older. There were not any AIDS cases reported in persons 13 to 19 years of age, or in children under 13 years of age in 2003.
- The number of AIDS cases reported among persons of color remained stable in 2003. Thirty-two (53%) persons of color were reported in 2003, which was similar to the 37 (52%) cases reported in 2002. African-American AIDS cases decreased from 28 (39%) in 2002, to 13 (22%) in 2003. Hispanic AIDS cases increased from 7 (10%) in 2002 to 15 (25%) in 2003. Asian/Pacific Islanders AIDS cases increased from 0 cases in 2002 to 2 (3%) cases in 2003. Two (3%) of the AIDS cases reported in 2003 were Native American, which is the same number as reported in 2002.
- AIDS cases among females decreased in 2003. Twelve (20%) of the 60 AIDS cases reported in 2003 were female, compared to the 18 (25%) of the 71 AIDS cases reported in 2002.
- Only small changes occurred in the risk behaviors reported for AIDS cases in 2003. The most common risk behavior was men who have sex with men (MSM), 21 (35%) in 2003, a decrease from the 30 (42%) cases reported in 2002. Of the remaining AIDS cases, 8 (13%) were injecting drug users (IDU), 5 (8%) reported MSM/IDU, and 9 (15%) were related to heterosexual contact. There were no cases related to the treatment for hemophilia or receipt of blood products. Seventeen (28%) cases were reported with no risk specified at the time of diagnosis. These cases will be investigated in an attempt to further ascertain how they may have acquired HIV disease, as resources allow.
- There were no pediatric AIDS cases reported in 2001, or in 2000. The most recent pediatric case was reported in 1999.
- The majority of the 60 AIDS cases reported in 2003 were diagnosed in that year. Fifty (83%) cases were diagnosed in 2003, 9 (15%) cases were diagnosed in 2002, and one case (2%) was diagnosed in 1990.

2003 HIV TRENDS

The year 2003 was the eighth full year of HIV reporting, since it went into effect July 1995. Forty-seven HIV cases were reported in 2003, which is the same number reported in 2002.

Care must be taken in interpreting the percentages that follow in this report. The number of HIV and AIDS cases in Nebraska is small, which results in wide fluctuations among the percentages.

- HIV cases among persons 30-39 years old used to be the largest age group for HIV cases. For the first time in the history of HIV reporting in Nebraska, the percentage of HIV cases who were 20 to 29 years old at the time of diagnosis was the largest age group. 36 %, compared to 28% for the 30 to 39 year olds. Persons who were 30 to 39 years old decreased from 18 (38%) in 2002 to 13 (28%) in 2003. Persons 40 to 49 years old represented 9 cases (19%) of the HIV cases, which was the same as in 2002. Teenagers, 13 to 19 years old, increased from 1 (2%) case reported in 2002 to 4 (9%) cases in 2003. There was only one case reported among children under 13 years of age in 2003.
- The percentage of females reported with HIV in 2003 was similar in 2002. Eleven (23%) cases were female in 2003, compared to 13 (28%) in 2002.
- HIV cases among persons of color increased slightly in 2003 compared to 2002. They represented 24 (51%) of the cases reported in 2002, and increased to 28 (59%) of the cases reported in 2003. HIV cases among whites decreased slightly in 2003, from 23 (49%) in 2002 to 19 (40%) in 2003 cases. African-American HIV cases increased slightly in 2003, from 12 (26%) in 2002 to 15 (32%) reported in 2003. The percentage of Hispanic HIV cases remained the same: 9 (19%) of the cases in 2003, and 11 (23%) in 2002. Three cases were reported as Asian/Pacific Islander, and 1 case was reported as Native American.
- The risk behaviors for cases reported in 2003 were similar to those reported in 2002. Men who have sex with men (MSM) was again the largest risk behavior reported, 19 (38%). Two (4%) cases reported use of injecting drugs (IDU). The combined risk of MSMs and IDUs represented 2 (4%) cases. There were also only 2 (4%) cases of heterosexual contact reported. There were no cases reported related to the treatment for hemophilia. Two cases (4%) reported a transfusion-related risk in 2003. Cases with no identified risk (NIR) at the time of report increased in 2003 from 13 (28%) reported in 2002 to 20 (43%) in 2003. These cases will be investigated, as resources allow, in an attempt to further ascertain how they may have acquired HIV disease. There was 1 pediatric case (a child under 13 years of age) reported in 2003, and none reported in 2002.
- Of the 47 cases of HIV reported in 2003, the majority represented a recent HIV diagnosis, with 32 (68%) actually being diagnosed with HIV infection in 2003. Twelve (26%) cases were diagnosed in 2002. The remaining 6% of the cases were diagnosed between 1992 and 1999.

COMPARISON OF HIV CASES REPORTED
From January to December of 2002 and 2003

AGE	Jan – Dec 2002		Jan – Dec 2003	
	# of cases	% of cases	# of cases	% of cases
< 13	0	0 %	1	2 %
13 – 19	1	2 %	4	9 %
20 – 29	16	34 %	17	36 %
30 – 39	18	38 %	13	28 %
40 – 49	9	19 %	9	19 %
50 +	3	6 %	3	6 %
Total	47	100 %	47	100 %

RACE	# of cases	% of cases	# of cases	% of cases
White	23	49 %	19	40 %
African American	12	26 %	15	32 %
Hispanic	11	23 %	9	19 %
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0 %	3	6 %
Native American	1	2 %	1	2 %
Unknown	0	0 %	0	0 %
Total	47	100 %	47	100 %

SEX	# of cases	% of cases	# of cases	% of cases
Male	34	72 %	36	77 %
Female	13	28 %	11	23 %
Total	47	100 %	47	100 %

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	# of cases	% of cases	# of cases	% of cases
MSM	20	43 %	18	38 %
IDU	5	11 %	2	4 %
MSM / IDU	4	9 %	2	4 %
Treatment of Hemophilia	0	0 %	0	0 %
Heterosexual Contact	5	11 %	2	4 %
Transfusion	0	0 %	2	4 %
No identified risk	13	28 %	20	43 %
Parent at Risk	0	0 %	1	2 %
Total	47	100 %	47	100 %

YEAR OF HIV DIAGNOSIS	# of cases	% of cases	# of cases	% of cases
1992	0	0 %	1	2 %
1996	0	0 %	1	2 %
1997	1	2 %	0	0 %
1998	1	2 %	0	0 %
1999	0	0 %	1	2 %
2000	1	2 %	0	0 %
2001	12	26 %	0	0 %
2002	32	68 %	12	26 %
2003	n/a	n/a	32	68 %
Total	47	100 %	47	100 %

Totals may be < or > than 100% due to rounding